

# The National Geographic Magazine

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NATIONAL GROWTH AND NATIONAL CHARACTER\*

By W. J. MEYER,

*Vice-President of the National Geographic Society*

On July 4, 1776, the dawn of a new era brightened humanity's horizon. The harbinger of enlightenment, the American Declaration of Independence was itself the product of antecedent forces and conditions of great significance. Some of those forces and conditions demand special attention from those who would trace aright the growth of modern nations.

For more than a century, the world's most vigorous attempt at colonization had been in progress along the Atlantic coast of North America. Viewed in the light of later knowledge, the stirring conquests of Alexander and Caesar were little more than predatory forays in which the conquered gradually absorbed their conquerors; the epoch-marking expeditions of the Spaniards three centuries before and of the Norsemen four centuries earlier

\*This address, delivered before the National Geographic Society, March 29, 1899, is a summary of a series of lectures on "The Territorial Growth of the United States." These lectures, extending the "Landon Course" for the year, delivered in Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C., during February and March, were as follows: "The Original Territory of the United States," by Honorable David J. Hill, LL. D., Assistant Secretary of State (printed in the March number of the National Geographic Magazine, vol. 4, 1898, pp. 11-21); "The Louisiana Purchase, Oregon, and Florida," by Professor Albert J. Hart, of Harvard University; "Texas and the Mexican Annexation," by Professor John Bach McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania; "Alaska," by J. Stanley Brown; "Hawaii," by Professor Edwin V. Morgan. A preliminary outline of the general subject, entitled "The Growth of the United States," was presented at a meeting held in Boston in August 26, 1898, and printed in the National Geographic Magazine for September (vol. 18, 1898, pp. 57-66). The data relating to the territorial growth of the country were set forth in detail in the successive lectures; the summary was designed to indicate the causes and conditions affecting the progress of the nation as described by the eminent authorities who conducted the course.

still were as guerrilla parties, producing little permanent effect save by frequent repetition; but the British colonial movement in North America was as that of a well-ordered army. Throughout this era more than ever before the Briton tested his own mettle; he came prepared to meet and overcome obstacles insurmountable by his contemporaries; when the ranks were thinned by starvation, as at pitiful Plymouth and fated Jamestown, by the Red Man's arrow or by strange disease, as at many other outposts, or by occasional desertion all along the line, the vacant places were filled with fresh recruits; and the vigorous army rested only after victory over an inhospitable land beset by feldching forests and flanked by untrusting natives where warring aborigines and strange ill-lurked in cruel waiting for the unwary. Other countries added their forces in some measure, with great ultimate benefit to the nation yet unborn; but the character of the movement was shaped by the inherent power and pertinacity of Britain's sons.

The stock represented by the colonists was a notable one. During the prehistoric ages, as the relics of caves and moorlands tell, Europe was overrun by primitive tribes which slowly attained the plane of pastoral and maritime culture; and the remains and trappings of their domestic animals and the ruins of their sea-going craft, which today enrich the museums of Europe, bear testimony to their progress by land and sea. The shadowy history of two millenniums supplements the prehistoric record, and shows that the European tribes gained gradually in strength and culture, partly by normal growth, partly by the absorption of invading—and sometimes conquering—peoples from the east and south; the written record indicates, too, that blood was mixed and culture interchanged in such manner as to weld the tribes into larger groups, the germs of later nations. Now, in some way blood enriches blood and culture fortifies culture so effectively that, in all ages, it has been the people of blended blood and mingled culture who have dominated the continents and the world; and Europe was the first great theater (as America is the second) for these obscure but potent factors in human development. Most of the interactions were naturally confined to the continent; but, under a peculiar combination of geographic conditions, all the stronger streams of blood and all the higher waves of culture ultimately impinged on the adjacent isles of Great Britain and Little Britain—and with such marvelous effect that this areally insignificant spot on the

map grew apace into the greatest national power the world has seen.

Britain's supremacy, although commonplace to the educated, is the marvel of history; and there is no worthier theme for the thinker than analysis of the factors of that supremacy. The factors are far too many for present consideration; the blending of blood and the commingling of culture derived from an unprecedented number of notably vigorous tribes and peoples gathered from all Europe and hither Asia, have been mentioned; but a seldom-recognized factor is worthy of special note: After long puzzling over the Aryan problem, philologists have begun to realize that Aryan speech, with its numerous patois and dialects and languages, is a product of combination rather than differentiation; and some knowledge has been gained as to the modes in which the combination was effected. As tribe met tribe and as nation met nation (whether amicably or inimically), ideas and their linguistic symbols were interchanged, one of the modes of interchange being indicated in the well-known generalization that the conqueror takes the language of the conquered; so that a struggle for existence arose among the linguistic elements, in which the worse were gradually eliminated while the better survived. Through this survival of the fit, the originally multifarious tongues were gradually combined into a limited number of groups, the combination receiving great impetus with the development of writing and still more with printing; and the recorded modifications in the groups of tongues suggest what appears to be the ultimate tendency of linguistic development—*i. e.*, the development of the word as a discrete oral and graphic symbol for a discrete idea. Most of the Aryan tongues approach those of still more primitive character in the utterance of ideas in associative terms (or holophrases), the association being expressed by verbal combinations and inflections; apparently the associative languages are the more economical of thought when the number of ideas is small, but the experience of mankind, as expressed in linguistic growth, clearly indicates that such languages are not adapted to the expression of the numberless ideas of abundant knowledge; and it is easy to observe that the associative languages of the Aryan stock are gradually losing their verbal mutations, or else becoming extinct because no longer adapted to living needs. Now, measured by the standards of linguistic development, there is one European tongue which towers above its neighbors, like Saul among his brethren—it is the English.



a language of simple vocables and simpler phonetic and simplest syntax, with little formal grammar save that borrowed from decadent or dead dialects, with an indefinitely extensible series of oral and graphic symbols for discrete ideas, with a vocabulary enriched by contributions from all other tongues, with a most economical orthoepy, and with a perfected lexicon save for the barbarous orthography inherited from lower culture. Language is a mechanism for shaping and expressing thought, just as the locomotive is a mechanism for transporting men and merchandise, and relative efficiency is beneficial in one case as in the other; throughout the world the proficiency of peoples may be measured (other things equal) by the efficiency of their languages; and the most efficient of all, as indicated by the laws of linguistic development, is that produced by the concentration and integration of the tongues of Europe and western Asia on the British Isles. The Briton of three centuries past was strong in many ways; yet no small part of his strength must be ascribed to that efficient mechanism of expression which left him larger balance of brain energy for other duties.

The linguistic factor combined with others in giving strength to the Briton, and Britain began colonization with an unparalleled heritage of human excellence. The vigor of the Viking, the courage of the Celt, the nobility of the Norman, the energy of the Angle, the incisiveness of the Saxon, the dauntlessness of the Dane, the gallantry of the Gaul, the freedom of the Frank, the rovingness of the early Roman, even the stoicism of the Spartan, had come down to him through the blood of sires and dames of a hundred generations, or had grown up in him through centuries of intellectual commerce. The Briton of that day stood forth pre-eminent in perfection of body and brain, the paragon of human excellence; for his superb stock (made Anglo-Saxon by a figure of speech only) summed the excellencies of a thousand tribes and a hundred nations, concentrated through uncounted centuries. It was from this singularly prepotent stock that the American colonists sprang.

The British and Dutch and other north-European pioneers in the New World were something more than mere representatives of the strongest stock of humanity extant; they were picked men and women, impelled to adventure of body and mind through hereditary aptitude for vigorous activity. Many of them had made preliminary essays in adventure by land and sea before fixing eyes finally on Atlantic's shore of promise; some of

them, like the early Puritans, served an apprenticeship in settlement in other lands—and all were strengthened by the earlier experience to cope with the difficulties surrounding the land of their ultimate hopes. The migratory bird gains strength of wing by exercise, and acuteness of instinct by varied experiences; so the migrant people gain strength of limbs and lungs by the exercise of journeying, acquire culture through contact, and achieve strength of mind by exercise of faculty; and thus the average emigrants to American shores were not merely the select of their stock, but workers specially trained and developed during their earlier life. Then came the hard task of pioneering, under which the weakest fell out of the race while all others are strengthened; and in this way the stock still further improved with the generations grown up on America's soil. Meantime the same blending of blood and commingling of culture which gave preponderancy to the parent stock went forward more rapidly than ever before. The British colonists were from different shires and provinces; they associated and finally consorted with one another, with representatives of the Low Country and other lands of northern Europe, and to some extent with the sons of France and the scions of Spain, while a trace of the strong blood of the aborigines was absorbed. Thus by the middle of the eighteenth century at latest, the American branch had outpassed the parent stock in its complexity of both blood and culture.

So it came about that all the factors of the fatherland were intermingled in the character of the American colonists. Sorted out by the sieve of adventurous pioneering, invigorated by earlier experience, strengthened by contact with a rigorous environment, and revivified by admixture of blood and culture, the American pioneers were, even before the Revolution, the strongest people of the world in body and brain. This great fact, often ignored because so commonplace, cannot be too strongly emphasized; for the wonderful birth and marvelous growth of the American nation were nothing less than a miracle unless illumined by this fundamental fact.

A special factor contributed materially to that strengthening of the American colonies which matured in independence: A considerable part of the pioneers came for conscience's sake, in full confidence that, in this new land, they might think as they would and believe according to their bent, without bar of church or state; many others came because of instinctive desire for relief from irksome laws and customs—indeed not a few came in

duration because of infraction of often odious laws, fit for lowly serfs rather than loyal subjects. Northwestern Europe had become, indeed, a great reservoir of pent-up thought, of intellectual individuality seeking natural outlet; a part of the tense originality held to conventional bounds through which it wrought the intellectual renaissance marked by the immortal contemporaries, Shakspeare and Bacon; but the more aberrant thought merely seethed and bubbled and fomented discord throughout its reservoir. A flood-gate opened with the colonizing of America; and thinkers instinctively athirst for new motives gave character to the human stream flowing toward the sunset. Thus the American colonists were predominant in that intellectual activity which is the germ of intellectual freedom. Others might lie supine in stocks and shackles of intellectual subjection, but not this intellectually prepotent people; and it was but natural that they should be the first to finally rend the fetters of mental servitude.

Such was the stock, and such were the characteristics, of the American colonists who gathered from meager settlements scattered over a thousand miles of Atlantic coast to sign the American Declaration of Independence. They were not representatives of a nation, for there was no nation; they were simply strong men forced together by a common impulse toward freedom and equality. No other men bound to fatherland by blood and bone were ever put to so severe a test of moral strength; no weaker men would have risked the fatal chance; no earlier men in the history of the world possessed the profound physical and moral confidence required to consciously cast aside the lessons of history, to deliberately overthrow established conventions, and to calmly face the necessity of erecting a new national theory on a new plane of thought. The step was not one to be taken by weaklings; it could have been taken by no other living men than these chosen representatives of colonists whose veins carried the blood of the strongest peoples of the earth for untold generations, and whose brains thrabbled with a heritage of vigor animating the intellectual progress of the world.

The issue of the Declaration introduced a new factor into the lives of the colonists—a factor equally efficient in war and in peace, a factor that no subject of kings can comprehend, a factor indeed that some free citizens have half forgotten: The ancestral tribes of the Briton in Europe and America were led and guided by personally-ordered patriarchs and priests, half-worshipped



heroes of land and sea; as the tribes grew into fiefs and principalities and at length into kingdoms, the ties of loyal affection gradually hardened into the chains of royal subjection—and thenceforth the spontaneous individuality which of yore gave strength to the tribesmen was confined and in part curtailed by artificial class distinctions, most galling always to those of strongest faculty. The Declaration removed this instinct-felt burden from the minds of the colonists; at the last pen-stroke they became freemen, the peers of princes, ready to strive individually and collectively in their own interests and the interests of their loved ones; the yoke of the ruler was gone, his behest was less than the passing breeze, and each man was a monarch bound by no law save that of equal right to all men. The inspiration of freedom spread with the slow means of communication, and infused new life in the ill-fed, poorly-armed, and worse-armed soldiery, and in the wives and babes and aged ones by the lonely hearthstones—and thenceforth American arms were invincible. Since the Declaration the tide of battle has sometimes turned temporarily against the Americans; but every fair experience has shown that the self-inspired freeman stands on a higher plane than his king-inspired adversary, and cannot be conquered.

As the new factor of complete civil freedom inspired the soldier, it found lodgment in the mind of the statesman and gave new dignity to the strife for independence; and when the struggle ended the colonists continued on the boldest essay in territorial expansion in the history of the world. Russia, acting as a great nation inspired by belief in the divinity of kings, annexed Siberia after a long process of education of statesmen and soldiers; Koglani, actuated in like fashion, acquired India through easy stages during which the minds of Beloon and Hindoo were slowly con-jasted to the changing condition; Spain, also under kingly control, captured continents through expeditions which slaughtered some natives and married others, yet never undertook complete conquest of any land; while George Washington and his handful of compatriots, only three million strong and scattered over three hundred thousand square miles of coast-plains and adjacent mountains, making no nation but only the loosest of confederacies, with life-long experience of the practical difficulties before them, deterred by deeper appreciation of vested human rights than any predecessors possessed, were not content with the title to their coastwise zone alone: they looked to dim future as well as hardly brilliant present, weighed the needs of their children

and children's children, and solemnly undertake the duty of conquest over half a million square miles of little-known woodland haunts for warlike tribes stretching from the mountains to the Mississippi. Today this transmontane territory may seem small; to present geographic knowledge it may seem but a natural appendage of the Atlantic plains and mountains; in the light of the history of the nineteenth century, with its marvelous territorial growth of many nations, the expansion may seem trivial; but, so far as the light of 1773 can now be measured, the undertaking was one of singular boldness—of a boldness exceeding even that displayed in the Declaration of Independence. This first essay in territorial growth was worthy the well-grown progeny of humanity's finest stock; it could not have been made by any weaker people—indeed it would seem impossible that it could have been made even by the cumulatively prepotent colonial stock save through that inspiring self-reliance which is the born of freedom.

Having undertaken the conquest of their outlying territory, the colonists set themselves to their task with serious persistence. True, the territory was for a time a bone of contention among the colonies; true, strong young lives were lost in numbers through disease and savage onslaught, as the outposts of settlement were pushed forward; true, it became necessary to erect a part of the territory into a federal colony (an action contributing much to subsequent union); true, the hardest pioneering the world has seen was required to subdue the forests and lay the ways of traffic over and beyond the mountains; yet few among the founders appear to have regretted, or even to have fully recognized, the boldness of their essay. As the years grew into decades, the wisdom of the colonists became manifest; inspired in measure as in war by freedom, the pioneers pushed into the forests, acquired lands, built mills, laid out trails and stage lines, and above all inaugurated an era of public education the most noteworthy in any country; invention was fostered by a patent system, industries grew apace, new troubles began to settle themselves (albeit slowly), and the hard-working settlers developed that physical and moral strength which is the best fruit of voluntary labor. Meantime the blending of blood and culture, aided by the immigration of thinkers and workers, continued to raise the vigorous pioneers even above the plane on which the Declaration of Independence was conceived.

So began and ended the first great episode in American devel-









South American republics have taken shape or are still coming up through successive stages of which growing despotism eventually diminishes, while the influence of the revolution is constantly decreasing. Even the corner stone of the American Union, the republic, has now no rival. Even the Atlantic Republic has ceased to stand aloof to republicanism, despite the disposition toward despotism in which two thirds of her population are resting; while progressive Britain has grasped the substance of administrative government through a few words, while even secretions enlightened by personal reflection of the most glorious sovereign the world has seen. All or nations are treading the path surveyed by Britain's eldest born, and path along which, unless we will, we regret the barren results to follow.

The earlier episodes in the history of the American novel do exist as a part of the making of the human world. They are simply of too great profundity and far-reaching significance to be episodes "closed in time," but those episodes of this young 1849 book, otherwise a tightly knit work, episodes of national history merely.

The second half chapter in American history records the acquisition of the vast territory of Louisiana and depicts a map, that with 20 pages which together contain more than 1,000 words, the description was attributed to the Pacific coast of the continent.

This extension was not an easy one—indeed, it was not his best—early critical growth with the sole exception of that original strength through which the manuscript and the *Messiah* part for many was taken. The following was pronounced by a noted critic making this essay were criticized by a certain

The part of the Chief Justice's report of the June 1846 Jeffersonian which had originally been intended as a brief statement of the expedition's activities through the year was not the last even of points reported on that day; the expedition was also past the river for the first time, has plans even before the purchase was consummated, and returned in five days to Oregon as good as though rather unscathed by the late and early, yet the President had already ordered that the American occupation of a few hundred miles of adjacent territory for a long time until they were forced to the mark by many conditions, including an occupation by the United States of the people. The popular movement to go forward on any practical project, was a extension of growing national sentiment, and the conduct of













tary as contrasted to material prosperity and national character were limited, but within five years the industries presented almost even and fruitful beginnings on which are based the wealth and power of the nation. There is no doubt of California as a century past. Within a year however it is open to the free access of her own country. Portland is the center of a great fortune of water for the mountains. The national and the Pacific powers have been a factor in the contract as to domain of the great yet to be so many other things as to the demand. The ultimate effect of the series of events due to the nation's past, present, and prospective may not be foretold fully, though it may be previewed in terms of past history. The treaty of 1793 on negotiation by Washington and the complete treaty of 1800 the role of the nation in a great opened an era of exploration and creation, and raised a new of pioneers. The settlement of Louisiana and Oregon by Jefferson and the people brought an era of exploration and steamboating, revolutionized agriculture and agriculture. The settlement of Texas as a most fertile for liberty, life, and factories connected with horses and known to a new plane, and introduced a type of manhood required for further conquest; the Mexican revolution brought wealth and power, and America the farthest away a telegraph, not only a large of the people strength and character, and promise of the world's greatest type of humanity. In the light of these pregnant facts, it seems safe to predict important physical and intellectual and moral advances through the influence of the American continent, and at the same time, America, Alaska, Hawaii, and Japan and her neighbors do not make America the foremost, naval and shipping nation of the earth within a quarter century, it is a experience stands for a great history as a debt of civilization and enlightenment and a future.

In reviewing the territorial growth of the nation to remember that the forces and conditions which led first to the preservation of Britain and then to the independence of the American colonies are still in effect. The bloodshed and the warfare have not been have continued increasing. Let the American has come to represent the world's most complex ethnic strain, and his culture to comprehend that of a thousand and lands in addition to his own rich product. The selection of the strong by preserving has been repeated over and over again, and

The impulses of 19 years have gone back to a larger weakness, as we saw, the loss of the growth vigour, and each generation has a new cultural or religious war to wage, and a new cultural or religious level. More than can be seen, the generations have been lighted out, one way by freedom's torch. They have seen, not only perverted religion, but even religion in the development of itself, for, even, they have seen it, much better than any religion, because, as I have said, it has been developed by the preservation of values of any nation. They are lost or few, either elected, either chosen, that, some of it or words or, choices; that, as respect has been built, it is a structure so strong as a way by means of that, turning as to without, every one, and through that, the domination of all these factors they have seen the future, the values of humanity, the noble and war yet, generous, and the loss, as, signs of power, future, and can, persons, and the power of, in a dark, seen in every way, and hunters of the world's, and, culture.

<sup>6</sup> See, e.g., *United States v. Adams*, 18 U.S. 297 at the end of the opinion in 1804.

The progress of the American people has not been affected with the opposition from some of their own number. A few of the original colonists had a self-love back into our language, but it was then perished of some terms and usages as a more modern people. The English language was a source of joy.

It was at the Constitutional Congress, the same remarkable Federal Convention and Constitution were opposed by a majority of the opponents. Despite the popular approval, the acquisition of Texas and the annexation of the two worlds of California and which were rejected when Texas sought admission, again were a Mexican Congress was and a consideration, and a more—was in the same large circumstances about a representative year 1845 yet in every emergency the stronger have carried the weaker, and Congress has gone forward.

At every stage even until today the voice of the peoples of every land is heard. Stand representatives of Britain's varied stock from Herbert Spencer to Sir Edwin Arnold, ranging from the scientific coleridge of movement of the typical American approach to deep thought and house as his goal, try forget that the American did not see at a mind piece shaped through his were varied industry and richer heritage of successful exercise than his contemporaries that there is less overwork in America than

the new  
 "Whereas we are  
 of Wall Street and the  
 they forget that in our country  
 a day later because an angel of mercy would have  
 such as to let their scores of lives go

to let empire be for self support among a hundred  
 Desperate power because the foolish  
 as political examples and do they conserve to grow at  
 the value of capital and not to grow; they forget and the excess  
 of the same policy—only in a limited measure the policy  
 was a method to grow on the platform of honest money and not as  
 our present Chief Executive is one to whom, more than  
 predecessor, the will of the people is law. Today the remaining  
 ones shrink shrinking at the self-complacent ghost of imperial  
 empire, and empire could grow in blood and soil, as if the only at-  
 winged paper to constitutional law might force change back  
 to the church where the monarchial pipe grows in constant  
 pace, these do more than forget—they never knew that the a-  
 ture plane of constitutional entry is so far above that of imperi-  
 tal rule that the so-called empire can never see its inspiring  
 expense, they forget the law of Human Progress even though in  
 the case of nations of other sciences in the Science of Man, under  
 which humanity moves in waves orderly as planetary orbits or  
 yet stages, from savagery into barbarism, then to civilization  
 and finally into enlightenment never dropping backward  
 save by extinction, they comprehend not the full significance  
 of humanity's law, vaguely expressed as "manifest destiny,"  
 which proves that imperialism is impossible on the plane of vi-  
 bly, the nations that the empires of the earth are now growing  
 from plagues and with the certainty of a tempest on the  
 I know—Would that the ever-present prophet of  
 even might always be of honor in his own country!

"There is, the White Man's burden," that to the end of his  
 in the end of the century

"Take up the White Man's burden—"

—







## SAMOA NAVIGATORS ISLANDS

BY COMMANDER H. W. FOSTER, U. S. N.

The Samoan Islands, known to the natives as the *Fenua Samoa*, are a group of islands, the principal ones of which were discovered by the famous navigator, Captain Cook, in 1770. The islands are situated in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, and are separated from the continent of Australia by the Tropic of Cancer.

The islands are situated between  $14^{\circ} 00'$  and  $14^{\circ} 20'$  north latitude, and  $170^{\circ} 00'$  and  $170^{\circ} 30'$  west longitude. The islands are situated in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, and are separated from the continent of Australia by the Tropic of Cancer.

The islands are situated between  $14^{\circ} 00'$  and  $14^{\circ} 20'$  north latitude, and  $170^{\circ} 00'$  and  $170^{\circ} 30'$  west longitude. The islands are situated in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, and are separated from the continent of Australia by the Tropic of Cancer.

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## STREET PHOTOGRAPHY IN AFRICA



The photograph captures a moment of daily life in a rural African setting. The dirt road, a central element, leads the viewer's eye from the foreground into the distance. The small building on the left, with its traditional architecture, contrasts with the more complex and imposing structure on the right. The dense foliage and the hazy background add a sense of depth and atmosphere to the scene. The image is a testament to the power of street photography to document and preserve cultural heritage.











the people here employ a very different method of weaving, even as in the processes of the basketry which is made and used by the natives. The work is done by hand, and a number of the natives are very expert. The strips of palm-leaf are the narrow strips, and are laid together with a great deal of work, so as to form a very thick and strong material. The fabric of the cloth is very heavy, and the color of the cloth is a deep red or orange.



FIGURE 1

rather with, which is used to form the figures and designs generally seen in the native cloth. The fabric can be beaten out as thin as the most delicate tissue paper, and in this form is soft and smooth to the touch. Fine mats are skillfully woven by women from the leaf-floes of a species of palm-leaf, which are scraped as thin as tissue paper. They are regarded as heirlooms and are carefully preserved.

Among the rest of these marks the practice of tattooing is quite general. It is as a punishment as well as a record of punishment, and many scars have been received from blows for various reasons. It occurs as a result of the most ordinary punishment. A sharp piece of bamboo is secured to the end of a long spear-shaped piece of wood, set on a tripod upon which, as the same one is used in determining if disease is very easily transmitted, the tattooed area extends from just above the knee to a foot up, exactly on a horizontal line with the navel, the effect being that of a tight-fitting suit of light blue or green clothing. The tattooing is only completed when the youth attains the majority, and usually takes several weeks to complete. Many women are also tattooed, but not so extensively as the men. Sometimes there is only a line or two on the arms or a row of dots. In other cases the girl's name will be seen, usually by a line on the right arm.

Like many other nations and tribes of tropical origin, the Sakais do not marry until they have reached the age of maturity. The marriage ceremony is of the simplest, the main point being that the mutual consent of the man and woman shall be witnessed by as many members of their respective families as possible. The dowry, consisting of male *topis*, personal ornaments, and a few household items as employed, is supplied by the bride, and becomes the property of the groom as soon as the formal meal following the wedding ceremony is eaten. There are many marriages, however, without any ceremony whatever, and an expression of willingness to live together filling the requirements. Divorce is not uncommon, and in a common custom provides that a divorcing child should go with the mother.

Slavery was at one time prevalent, but of recent years this has almost ceased. An old Saka man told me that in the long time their fathers had no slaves, but were "housed" by the Europeans.

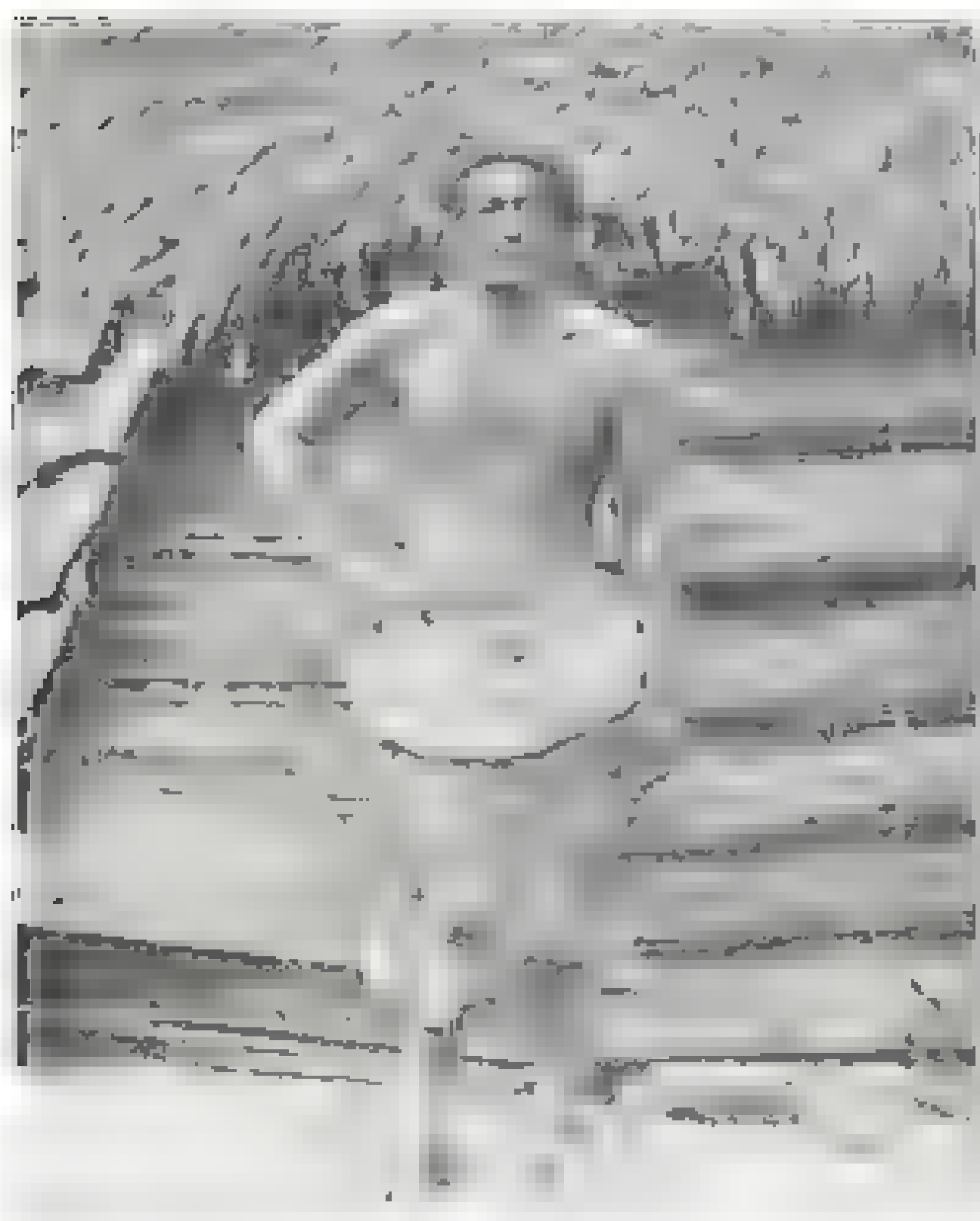
A native house resembles a grass thatched house thirty or forty feet in diameter and raised from the ground on a number of short posts placed at regular intervals. The thatching is made with great care, and consists of a large dry leaves of the sugar cane, which here grows wild, secured in place by two picturesque branches of the cork palm. The thatching, if well done, is perfectly tight and lasts a number of years. In the center of the house, as shown in the illustration, there are two, and sometimes three, posts, twenty feet long set into the ground three feet or more



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## THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF SAMOA

Commercially the Samoan islands are more important as a market to the merchants of the world than as any production which they can ever make for the world's consumption. With an area but about equal to that of Rhode Island, and much of it comparatively unproductive, little can be expected as to their producing capacity, and consequently little as to their consuming capacity. Upolu and Tutuila, however, are very fertile, and with better training and encouragement increase their production a very considerable value if properly cultivated. The natives, however, are averse to labor, and those who have attempted agricultural pursuits in the islands have been compelled to import laborers from other islands, chiefly from the New Hebrides, New Britain, New Ireland, Ellice, and the other Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The cost of labor is about \$1 per day for laborers, or \$10 per month with board, mechanics from \$3 to \$5 per day; clerks, \$50 per month and board, and book keepers, \$100 per month and board. There are now estimatedly from 1,000 to 1,500 foreign laborers in the islands, and about 400 Europeans and Americans.

The agricultural productions are chiefly copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, sea-island cotton, breadfruit, sugar and rice. The exports of copra in 1890 amounted to \$280,000, the average annual quantity being about 5,000 tons, with a present value at about \$40 per ton, against \$30 to \$35 per ton in former years. The supply of copra has been considerably reduced by the wars between the natives, who devote their attention to wars upon the coconut plantations of their enemies, a man with a sharp knife being able in a few minutes to destroy a tree which requires seven years to reach a producing stage by simply cutting out the crown of the tree. The copra is used for making coconut oil and finds a market in the United States and Europe, about one-fifth of the output going to the United States, though the general market for coconuts oil has been materially injured by the increased supply of cotton-seed oil. Experiments have been made in the production of sea-island cotton, cacao, sugar, tobacco, and coffee and while the result has not been altogether satisfactory, it is probable that with a sort of common political and industrial association among the population they might









acknowledged expert of the geography of the western hemisphere, and particularly of the United States and its possessions. The Society has furthermore sought to promote the "increase" of geographic knowledge by the encouragement and assistance of various scientific expeditions and the "diffusion" of such knowledge by the offer of prizes for the best essays on designated subjects of geographic interest.

In view of these several directions of work, has the Society most substantial and successful means adopted to see that a full and complete knowledge of the possibilities of use which are open to it, and of which it stands ready to take advantage as rapidly as its financial resources will permit. It is difficult to study of any branch of human knowledge even before receiving information as to power of a stimulus as the events of the past year have given to the study of geography, and the National Geographic Society should be in a position to extend to the students of every large city and of every important educational institution or institution the same opportunities for the acquisition of geographic knowledge that are now so plentifully created by the people of Washington. There is a scope of the new territorial possessions of the United States the geographic conditions and economic possibilities of which have not already been discussed, and for two generations of the Society's existence we have men who are to be rightly proud that with their computers and observations and research and that it will be almost impossible to derive a series of more effectively presenting the Society's objects than by the delivery of those who are not only charming and interesting lecturers in all the departments of geography. It is also desired to increase the size and to correspondingly measure the attractiveness of the *Journal of Geography* and to this end a strong and influential effort has been made to the National Geographic Society at San Antonio, the for which we devote space and to the work, has been completed.

Since the Society will welcome any special donations that may be devoted to the promotion of geographic research, local societies (see chapters) or as awards for competition in our various departments of work, we have a department for the work that represents a full and complete work in the publication of the past and present presidents, the late Theodore Roosevelt, the second and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell have been given to the Society as but a few of the many of the special services by which it has sought to attain its purpose and to

gent, & with the Editors of the Magazine, the Secretaries, and the Board of Managers in general, have, & we freely admit, no and but are equal to the discharge of the interests for which it stands forth. It is first time in its history a systematic effort is about to be made to increase its membership, and to direct, toward the enlargement of its work, and, if each member will recognize his obligation—if he look to the Society as an organization to do a certain piece of work which it is placed, the closing year of the century will see the National Geographic Society enter on a career of useful, useful, extended, & its far-reaching influence by the aid of a very large, noble service to the world.

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## GEOGRAPHY FOR TEACHERS

There have been evident failures in our educational system, but the other half of the picture, as we have mentioned, is that it is far too early to see a great and fundamental effect on the intellectual and moral life of the future. The sea was long ago a great and big enough, and at page 5 in the conclusion section ought to come such well established facts as could never be disputed, that by gathering information for a better knowledge, that is the only course now available and to be profitably discussed, but not only the post graduate students would not be so much frightened by the suggestions. The post graduate was not so much so, and it is a way to change to defend it up to refuse to allow the new way to be taken out of him, and to be a great path.

There are only 1 year's advances in knowledge in Latin America, but the market is so developed that it is possible everywhere to find a rough survey of the day's progress, through articles in the magazines, through popular scientific or literary journals, or through the news of the weeklies, and where necessary, the original reports of the field workers, or a translation of the reports to the general interest of the popular mind.

On the other hand, as noted above, the use of the Internet and other digital technologies to connect individuals may also be instrumental in their seeking out and getting information to respond to the requirements of their future roles. For example, as Frank and Al Masera (1996) note, Davis stated, "we're looking for ways to use the computer to help people get up-to-date quickly with the future. A

second place is represented in a series of popular works such as *Stations and Settlements of Geography* on the volume of which, though intended for children, was laid the seal of authority of the Royal Geographical Society. The *Handbook of Geography* published by Appleton in 1904 is only twenty years ago a revised and enlarged first edition each chapter contributed by a specialist of note. The *National Geographic Magazine* represents, published three years ago by the American Geographical Society, a different approach to geography. Each chapter is written by an expert of the time on a particular region of the world.

The National Geographic Society represents a third place in change as the need of more developments in the subject has been met. It has been able to add private collections to the collection of the society and to add to them. It offers primary to the extent of many of the society and to the extent of other institutions in the upper and lower ranks of the educational structure. The six volumes in publication, *The Natural History of Man*, *Man and his World*, *Man and his Environment*, *Man and his Progress*, *Man and his Future*, and *Man and his Knowledge*, are a group of books which will be of great value.

During the summer of the first century, the first of the series of books, *Man and his World*, is being published. It is the first of the series of books, *Man and his World*, *Man and his Environment*, *Man and his Progress*, *Man and his Future*, and *Man and his Knowledge*.

The second of the series, *Man and his Environment*, is being published. It is the second of the series of books, *Man and his World*, *Man and his Environment*, *Man and his Progress*, *Man and his Future*, and *Man and his Knowledge*.

The third of the series, *Man and his Progress*, is being published.

The fourth of the series, *Man and his Future*, is being published. It is the fourth of the series of books, *Man and his World*, *Man and his Environment*, *Man and his Progress*, *Man and his Future*, and *Man and his Knowledge*.

The fifth of the series, *Man and his Knowledge*, is being published. It is the fifth of the series of books, *Man and his World*, *Man and his Environment*, *Man and his Progress*, *Man and his Future*, and *Man and his Knowledge*.

The sixth of the series, *Man and his Knowledge*, is being published.

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known Metakalia mission of Rev. William L. Gann on Annette Island. The next at Wrangell, opposite the mouth of the Stikine, but lack of time was probably made it impracticable to ascend very far up the river. Thence after stopping at Junction to inspect the Trexwell gold mines, which operate the largest sawp-mills in the world, they were prepared to begin on a visit Skagway and Dyea. A railroad is at present being built over the White pass by an enterprising American company, and if completed in time the party will cross over to Lakes Bennett and Misty, on the headwaters of the Yukon. Returning to Skagway, they expect to proceed to Murphy's, under a letter of introduction, and to explore and collect the surrounding forests, and thence to Yakutat by a route which has larger timber and more game in the world. The course now is up westward to Prince William Sound and Copper River then around Ketchikan, probably to Alaska Bay. Here some days will be passed exploring Hoonah, a smoking volcano rising 12,000 feet directly from the water's edge and having for perfect specimens of the white-barked aspen, the black Alaska spruce, the largest of the deer trees. After crossing the border to Kodiak the party will, probably separately, make purchases of furs and skins and birds, one where the sheep come down on the Alaska and Kodiak, a region of some 2500

On Kodiak island there the bears are our the largest of our own largest cats were to be met, and animals twice the size of the largest grizzly. No perfect specimen of a huge bear is at present owned by any person in Europe or America. The writer expects to return from Alaska to Kodiak in time to bring the entire party back to Seattle about August.

The character of the men who are making the party is the best index of what is likely to be accomplished. The different branches of science for research are represented by the following: Biologist, Dr. H. H. Merriam, who has just had a successful expedition of Agriculture assisted by Dr. A. K. Davis and Biologist, and Edward C. Starks, and with Prof. W. B. Fisher, a specialist of California as associate. The Botanist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The man H. Kennedy, Assistant Botanist with Dr. W. Trelease, Professor of Botany from the University of St. Louis, Mo. assisted by Dr. A. C. Smith, one of the best English botanists in America. The Entomologist, Prof. R. A. Emerson of the University of California, and the ornithologist, Prof. J. A. Rehn of Harvard University, and the geologist,





### PROPOSED METEOROLOGICAL STATION IN ICELAND

[illegible]

The Bureau go even further and proposed that we as people see that the total amount required when it has been undertaken to carry out the necessary topographical work in cooperation with the taking of a census at the established and maintain the necessary technical degree and also in the financial and technical. These things require an enormous amount of labour for the government and not a physical but the interpretation and the more to make up the amount that the government has to take of the expenditure. But that that the different weather - some of these and that is much to make a better - is because of the fact that the path of the majority of the nation which passes the

Wendover forecasts from that region for the coming year a rise of 100 per cent in demand for the product. By an average expenditure of \$100,000 he has been able to bring the production facilities, now at a capacity of 100,000 units, up to 200,000 units. He has also been able to secure a number of new customers and to expand his present plant to a capacity of 200,000 units.

the general population.

[illegible]

- thus, freedom is not the result of ignorance (not just...)

•  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \Delta u dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq 0$

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to respond to the following questions:

1994年12月15日

$$\det \left( \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + p_{ij} - m_0 g_{ij}(x) \right) = m_0^2 (\lambda_1^2(x) - 1), \quad \forall \lambda_1(x) \neq 0, \quad (1.9)$$

Let  $\mathbf{u}$  be a unit vector in the plane of the triangle  $\triangle ABC$  and let  $\mathbf{v}$  be a unit vector in the plane of the triangle  $\triangle DEF$ .

Myself and the other four have been with it for over 20 years.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of the 1991 order of *Morgan v. Corp.*, see 100 F.3d at 1004.

NO. 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 91

Submitted: 11 June 2009; Accepted: 10 July 2009; Published: 11 July 2009

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## THE BELGIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

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They entered the Port of Monterey 12 miles from shore and in the course of a number of days, the waves began and increased progressively and a storm was brought to a head on the 26th. Two weeks after when at 7:30 a.m. a gale blew, a violent north-east wind sprang up, blowing with an average force of 40 miles an hour. The waves were very far advanced, the waves of the Gulf of California now came in with a sea of 15 feet. The surface of the water was a dense foam, and the waves were evident not only in the Gulf of California, but in the Gulf of Mexico. They swept at the foot of the Gulf and the wind perhaps water now in the Gulf of Mexico, showing the waves in progress of coming in there, they put the Indian Ocean, and during the first four weeks of the storm, waves were not in the water but a few feet above the surface. By March 11 the storm was at its height, and the waves of the Gulf of Mexico were now in the Gulf of California, and the waves of the Gulf of Mexico were now in the Gulf of California, and the waves of the Gulf of Mexico were now in the Gulf of California.

high, and was with the other of the group of March 10, and then on  
with a little increase of the wind from the north. The temperature rose  
over the period a little, the clouds of the evening, for some time, the  
night brought clear, calm weather with a breeze from the north.

[illegible]



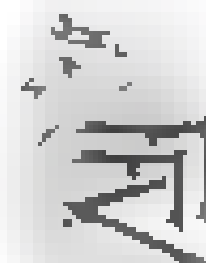
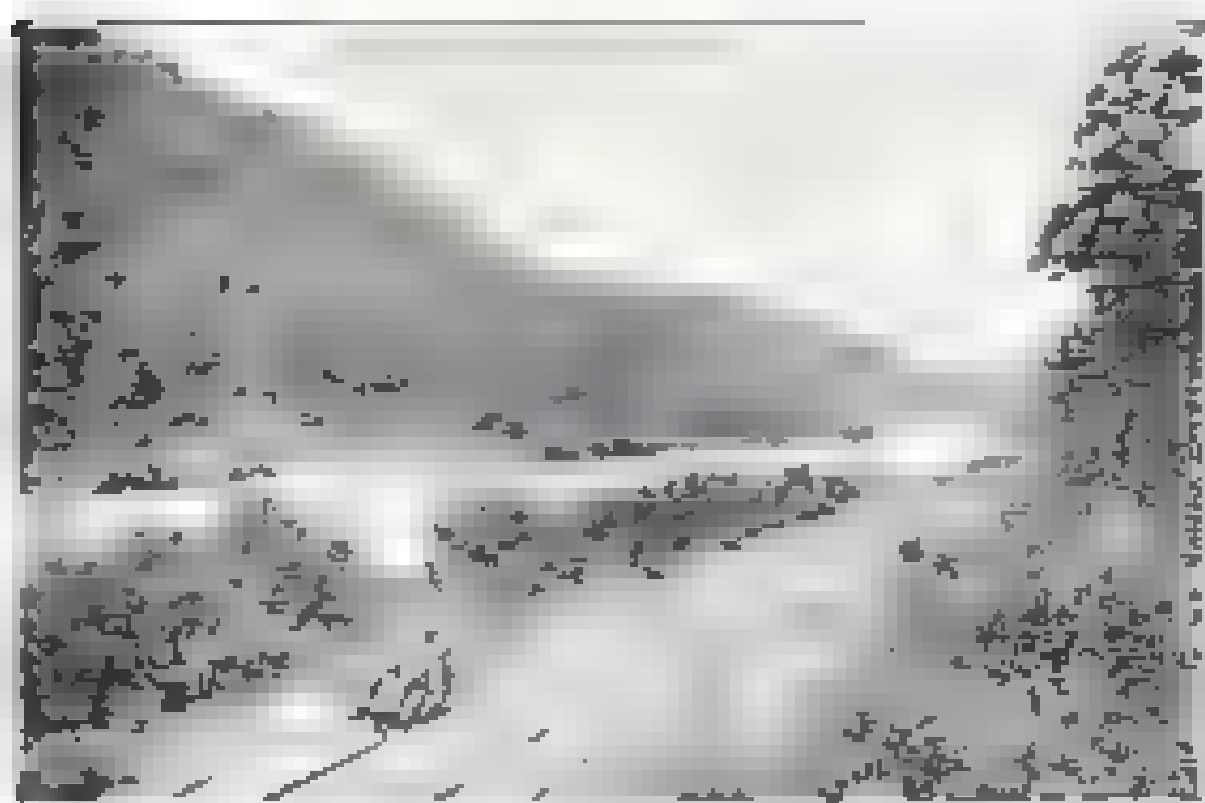
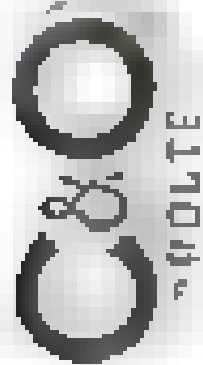
## GEOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

[illegible][illegible]

24. *A Woodcock Springs: A Study of the Forest in Sealers Park, with Tables of Volume and Yield, and a Work Sheet for conservative Logging.* By William F. Poole. New York: The Griggs Company, 1916. 32 pp., p. v, 1 col., 21 pls.

This little booklet of 48 pages and 160 very handsome plates is presented to you by the Foresters and Operators of Spruce Forests in eastern United States, as it contains a remarkably practical flow, figures, and forest pictures. At the same time, it is a sign of the times - it is a sign of growing interest in our forest resources, and a promise of a more vigorously planned effort to maintain and utilize these new forest wealth.



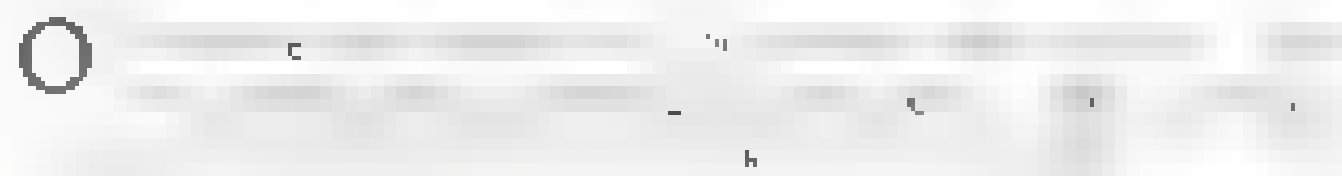


# CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

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# CALIFORNIA..



### Northern Pacific-Shasta Route.

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at same	Koutena country	

Yellowstone Park — 1900

June 51

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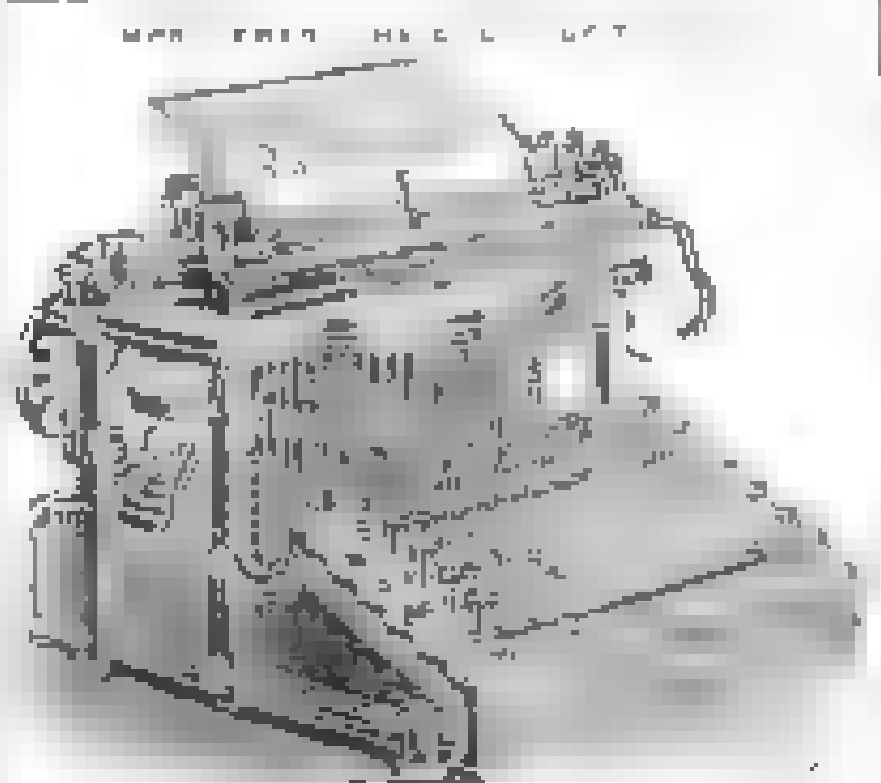
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